

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Average price of cop-
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The Bisbee Daily Review

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WEATHER
Arizona — Wednes-
day, fair, except thun-
derstorms southeast
portion

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BISBEE, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

COMMISSION ON MEXICAN TANGLE NAMED

Secretary Lansing Makes Public the Personnel of Board Which Will Meet Similar Body From Mexico.

JUDGE GRAY AND MR. MOTT ARE TWO MEN

First Question To Be Considered Will Be Withdrawal of American Punitive Expedition From Mexico.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary Lansing announced tonight that the American members of the joint commission to undertake settlement of differences between the United States and Mexico would be Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., and Dr. John R. Mott of New York City.

All of the commissioners have accepted their appointments, the Mexican members were named some time ago and arrangements for their meeting Secretary Lansing and Eliseo Arraondo, General Carranza's ambassador designate. Carranza's only question to be decided is where the sessions shall be held. The Mexicans are understood to prefer some resort on the New Jersey coast.

Secretary Lane who will head the American group, was the first member selected. Associate Justice Brandeis was President Wilson's second choice, but after a conference with Chief Justice White he decided his duties would not permit him to serve. Judge Gray, a retired federal circuit judge, and a former United States senator, has had much experience on international bodies, and since 1900 he has been a member of the international permanent court of arbitration under the Hague convention. Dr. Mott is general secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and author of numerous religious works.

The Mexican commissioners are Luis Cabrera, minister of finance; Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani. Both of the latter are engineers, and Bonillas is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Probably the first problem taken up by the joint commission will be the proposed withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, as suggested by General Carranza in his original note proposing the commission. As General Funston has recommended the recall of General Pershing's expedition this is expected to be agreed to by the American commissioners.

General Carranza appointed his commissioner "preferably to discuss this question, the protocol covering the crossing of the international border in pursuit of bandits, and in might have been behind the raids into American territory. The United States refused to limit the discussion to these subjects and others undoubtedly will be gone into. It has been suggested that out of the discussion of economic conditions in Mexico might come assurances that would make it possible for American financial and commercial interests to offer aid in the rehabilitation of the republic.

It is regarded as probable here that withdrawal of the Pershing expedition would be followed soon by the recall of the National Guard from the border. Some high officers of the army believe that with Pershing's men added to the border patrol, and the additional men provided under the new army bill, General Funston would have a sufficient force of regulars to adequately protect the border.

GREAT FACTORY EXPLODES

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The munition factory explosion at Yorkshir yesterday destroyed the plant, but the loss of life was not as great as was at first believed, says an official statement issued tonight. A fire which preceded the explosion warned the workers and most of them escaped.

PETROGRAD VIA LONDON, AUG. 22.

—The official communication issued by the war office tonight says: "The situation is unchanged on all the fronts."

RUMANIA PREPARING.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 22.—(2:02 a. m.)—Rumania is preparing for war, according to Dr. Lederer, Bucharest correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt. A telegraphic dispatch from Dr. Lederer dated Sunday says: "There is ground for some uneasiness as to the attitude of Rumania. The outward life of the country is greatly changed. Gay Bucharest has become a grave city and all signs in public life indicate everybody is preparing for eventualities and that the country is getting ready for war."

CATHOLIC VOTE IS PLEDGED TO PEACE

Roman Catholic Verein Urged to Vote for "High and Holy Principles" at the Polls—Deny Interest in Mexico.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Catholic voters throughout the United States were urged at a mass meeting of the Roman Catholic Verein here tonight to unite and cast their influence at the polls "where it will subserve the high and holy principles," for which Catholics stand. James X. Ziff, president of the Gonzaga Union of St. Louis, who made the appeal, declared there were at least 3,000,000 Catholic voters in the country—"quite a force," he said, "for the bringing about of proper conditions."

"That," Mr. Ziff added, "is almost as many as the Republican party polled at the last general election. That very number places in our hands a power to be used in works of social civic betterment, in works of mercy and of peace. When the Catholic arm is uplifted let it be for construction always, but never for destruction."

Mr. Ziff asserted he was not contending for a religious party, but for an organization of Catholics to bring into public life a spirit of liberty and tolerance, "we must be so organized," he said, "and under such leadership, that upon occasions we speak for liberty as one man and say that the black hand of religious intolerance, hypocrisy and hatred, 'thou shalt not enter here, so far shalt thou go and no farther.'"

A resolution demanding that at the end of the world the Pope "be heard in the council of the nations for the securing and cementing of a permanent peace," was passed by the American federation of Catholic societies at its convention. It said: "As the representative of the Prince of Peace and as the common spiritual father of so many millions among all nations of the earth, he is the logical arbitrator whom warring peoples can turn for disinterested and impartial settlement of all their differences in accordance with the sacred principles of justice and humanity."

A resolution was adopted, "inviting thoughtful attention" to a statement regarding the "attitude of American Catholics toward their co-religionists in this country and toward their co-religionists in Mexico. 'The statement embodied in the resolution declared that at no time since the beginning of the sad outrages against religion in Mexico, has the Church or any official body or leader affiliated with the Church 'lent aid, financial or otherwise' to the stirring up of strife, either here or elsewhere, against any person or group claiming to be a government or even a faction in Mexico."

At no time, it was asserted, have the exiled Mexican prelates appealed to their fellow Catholics in the United States, "to aid in revolutionary movements or to agitate for bringing about American intervention." The only money raised by Catholics in this country to aid Mexico, it was added, "was raised and expended for charitable purposes."

"What Catholics of the United States ask in connection with Mexico," declared the resolution, "is that whatever form of government be established in Mexico with the aid and friendship of our country, it shall grant and guarantee liberty of conscience and freedom of worship as they exist in our United States and which are denied in Mexico by unjust laws."

A resolution passed by the Catholic Young Men's National Union tonight called upon members "to act as a unit in taking up preparedness" and urged them to communicate with representatives in Congress "in the effort to bring about real preparedness."

Democratic Primary Ballot Will Be Loaded With Candidates for Practically Every County Office

HUGHES BIDDING FOR SUPPORT OF LABOR PEOPLE

Candidate Goes on Record in Support of a Compensation Law for People Engaged in Interstate Commerce.

DEMOCRATS AGAIN IN FOR CRITICISM

Former Governor Reads Article Telling of His Record as Executive of State of New York for Three Years.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 22.—Charles E. Hughes, before an audience in the armory here tonight, declared for an adequate federal compensation law providing compensation to persons injured in hazardous employments, engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. Hughes also spoke of labor legislation enacted under Republican administration. "I rejoice in what has been done under Republican auspices in the labor sphere, in that department which under our constitution is subject to federal legislation," he said. "It was under Republican administration that the safety appliance act was passed, a great safeguard of safety of railroad employees. It was under Republican administration that that act was passed by Congress so as to give a far wider degree of protection to safety appliances of various sorts than were formerly accorded."

"It was under Republican administration that Congress passed the hours of service act in order to prevent the undue exhaustion of employees through hours of labor which were excessive. It was under Republican administration that the employer's liability act of 1906 was passed."

"We have had a remarkable record of achievement in the interests of fair legislation under Republican auspices. I desire to see legislation of that character and every reasonable sort for the protection of labor enacted, to the end that there may be a feeling through this country that justice is being done."

"And I desire to see our wasteful system of negligent action replaced by proper compensation laws. That should be achieved in many states. The bill before Congress deals only with government employees. In my judgment there has been an adequate compensation act dealing with subject to the supervision of Congress, in such hazardous employment in interstate commerce."

"It makes a great difference whether half, or less or more large shares of the recoveries go for attorney fees; it makes a great difference whether our courts are crowded with negligence suits with the uncertain results; according to the manner in which evidence is developed. One man succeeds and another man fails. Accident and the risks of accident in hazardous employment, are certain; they are inevitable; they should be dealt with as risks of employment, under intelligent compensation laws."

"It is not more poetry or rhapsody to speak of the ideals of the human brotherhood. Unless we have in this country the spirit of true fellowship, unless the man with investments looks upon the man working with his hands as a human being entitled to decent, proper conditions of living and to a fair share of the work that is done for the profitable results of that work; unless the man who is toiling recognizes the importance of successful production and of able management; unless throughout all is the spirit of cooperation, because we are fellow workers in our different activities, working justly and honestly, the United States can never achieve its ideals and greatness of prosperity."

"I had an interesting experience as governor of New York. When I left that office to go upon the bench what I am about to read appeared in the official organ of organized labor in New York. This is what that organ said in October, 1910, and I read it

Three Candidates for State Senator, Nineteen for Representative in Lower House of the Legislature.

THREE ASPIRANTS FOR SHERIFF'S POSITION

Republican Ticket Is One "Shy" for State Representative—No Contest in Ballot. Supervisors to See Fight.

TOMBSTONE, Aug. 22.—(Special.)—The following named have filed petitions to have their names placed on the tickets to be voted for at the primaries: The Democratic ticket being given first place:

STATE SENATORS:

Fred Sutter of Bisbee.

William M. Riggs of El Dorado.

Charles M. Roberts of Wilcox.

REPRESENTATIVES:

H. L. Bruner of Cochise.

John S. Merrill of St. David.

Horace P. Merrill of Benson.

D. C. O'Neill of Douglas.

F. J. Vaughn of Bisbee.

J. C. Page of Wilcox.

Oscar Zapt of Bisbee.

A. C. Pearson of Douglas.

E. P. Grindell of McNeil.

M. E. Jacks of Douglas.

Mrs. Rosa McKay of Bisbee.

T. A. Hughes of Bisbee.

William L. Cook of McNeil.

W. R. Snow of Bisbee.

Tom C. Foster of Lowell.

I. B. Tomblison of Bisbee.

B. F. Galusha of Lowell.

Charles T. Francis of Douglas.

L. A. Brown of Bisbee.

SHERIFF.

H. C. Wheeler of Tombstone.

Sam Hayhurst of Douglas.

James McDonald of Bisbee.

RECORDER.

J. Arthur Ivey of Tombstone.

Ray B. Krebs of Tombstone.

TREASURER.

Harry S. Ross of Tombstone.

ASSESSOR.

Edwin A. Hughes of Tombstone.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

John F. Ross of Tombstone.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Minnie Lintz of Douglas.

SUPERVISORS.

John Rock of Tombstone.

J. M. Sparks of Douglas.

Dave Adams of Dragoon.

George Westfield of Lowell.

B. A. Taylor of Gleason.

The Republican ticket is as follows:

STATE SENATORS.

William White of Bisbee.

E. A. Watkins of Bisbee.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Lee O. Wollery of Tombstone.

C. L. Jones of Bisbee.

Charles Hotiz of Bisbee.

E. W. Ray of Bisbee.

John M. Campbell of Bisbee.

S. S. Badger of Douglas.

SUPERVISORS.

Jacob Shearer of Douglas.

SHERIFF.

Lorenzo Wright of Bisbee.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

J. T. Kingsbury of Tombstone.

TREASURER.

C. W. Ruth of Bisbee.

RECORDER.

Richard Davis of Bisbee.

ASSESSOR.

William F. Temple of Lowell.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Elsie Toles of Douglas.

State Socialist Ticket.

PHOENIX, Aug. 22.—The Socialists of the State of Arizona will have a ticket in the field both for the primaries and the final election. In Cochise county there is no ticket. The candidates for State offices, however, are as follows:

Governor, Peter T. Robertson of Yuma; Justice of the Supreme Court, J. M. Morrison of Benson; Inspector of Mines, J. E. Pruett of Globe; Secretary of State, Alice E. Eddy of Phoenix; Auditor, J. M. Hall of San Simon; Treasurer, F. Johnson of Phoenix; Attorney General, W. S. Crowe of Globe; Tax Commissioner, J. B. Corbin of Scottsdale; United States Senator, W. S. Bradford of Phoenix; Congressman, J. R. Barnett of Chandler; Presidential Elector, Beverly Blunt of Bisbee.

In order that there may be no misapprehension to my attitude. It was said then with candor, at a time when I had removed myself from the political field."

Mr. Hughes read as follows: "Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns, that he was the great-

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REVENUE BILL IS ATTACKED BY REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Senators Smoot and Curtis of the Minority Charge Democracy With Wanton Extravagance in Management.

SENATOR SIMMONS MAKES DEFENSE

Bill to Provide the Grease for Running Country Under Discussion—G. O. P. Makes Political Powder Out of It.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—With Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, submitting figures designed to disprove Republican charges of Democratic extravagance and Senator Smoot, Republican financial expert, asserting that the Democratic party should be convicted of attempting to procure votes under false pretenses, general debate on the \$205,000,000 emergency revenue bill began today in the Senate. There were indications on every hand of a partisan battle royal to be waged for several days.

Insisting that national defense preparedness and the Mexican situation were altogether responsible for the necessity of special revenue legislation and a proposed bon disse, Senator Simmons declared Republicans in Congress had clamored for even greater expenditures for defense, and having done this, were seeking partisan advantage by making false charges of Democratic extravagance to the public.

Senator Smoot, opening the Republican assault on the revenue bill, said if the Democratic party were to be retained in control of the government, the country would "suffer an era of unequalled extravagance combined with inefficiency, unsurpassed." His attack was supported by Senator Curtis.

To prove his contentions that normal appropriations of this session, are not excessive, Senator Simmons submitted treasury department estimates for the year 1917, showing that excluding postal appropriations, bond issues already authorized and amounts that will not be expected, revenues must be provided for disbursements of \$1,226,234,000. Of this amount the total appropriation for national defense would aggregate about \$654,000,000 and the Senator submitted other figures to prove that this extraordinary amount due to preparedness and the Mexican emergency, exceeded normal defense appropriations by about \$372,250,000.

"This amount," said Senator Simmons, "deducted from the total estimated disbursements for the fiscal year 1917 would leave \$572,234,000 as the amount required to meet the total normal disbursements of the government for that year. Now the total estimated receipts for the year ending June 30 under existing laws is \$768,000,000, making it clear that but for the extraordinary increase in the appropriation for the naval and military establishment which have been thought expedient and necessary, the normal receipts would be sufficient to pay the expenses of the government for the year and leave a surplus of over \$8,000,000 in the treasury, just as the receipts for the year 1916 before we entered upon this preparedness program and before the Mexican situation developed" actually yielded a sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government and left a surplus in the treasury of \$55,270,000.

Subtracting from the estimated disbursements the estimated receipt for 1917, the senator showed that the balance to be provided was \$364,243,000. To meet this amount he submitted that the pending bill would raise \$205,000,000, the bond issue \$130,000,000, leaving a balance of \$29,243,000 to be taken care of by the general funds of the treasury, which he said amounted to \$134,337,895 on August 16th last.

Referring to the proposed \$130,000,000 bond issue for Mexican expenditures, Senator Simmons said Panama bonds could be used to reimburse the treasury, and added that up to this time the Democratic party had issued no Panama canal bonds, whereas the Republicans during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations sold \$134,000,000 worth.

Senator Smoot asserted that the Democratic party had not kept the pledge of retrenchment and economy and charged it with "wasteful and useless expenditures too long for enumeration."

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MISSOURI MOOSE ACTIVE

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—Adopting a platform, reaffirming the principles of the Progressive national platform of 1912 and 1916 and condemning the refusal of the majority of the national committee of the party to nominate a candidate for president, as a "betrayal of trust and as setting a dangerous precedent in American politics," the Missouri state convention of the Progressives met here tonight.

WARNS BRITAIN OF EXTENDED CONFLICT

Former First Lord of the Admiralty Urges England to Prepare for Much More War—Activity at Front.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.—On the presentation of the motion today for the adjournment of the House of Commons for the summer vacation, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly first lord of the admiralty, initiated a debate on the conduct of the war. He said there was no certainty of a speedy ending of the conflict. German armies were more numerous and better equipped than ever, but what reserves they had was another matter.

Colonel Churchill urged the country to organize for a long war and to put food supplies and prices on a war basis. He also recommended the chartering of all shipping at admiralty rates to end the rise in freights which he called a national scandal. Instead of restricting consumption by increased prices, the government should control distribution of food supplies at home and overseas, he said.

The long eastern frontier, Colonel Churchill argued, was the most vulnerable and the inextinguishable armies that Russia is able to bring into operation should be utilized fully. There, he urged, the chancellor of the exchequer to permit no financial considerations to stand in the way of providing Russia to her utmost needs with munitions and equipment upon which, he said, everything now depends.

THE SUMMARY

Both allied wings on the Saloniki front, where the soldiers of at least seven nations are in battle, have been bent back by the Bulgarians. In the center, however, where the allies' main force is being made at the entrance to the great Vardar valley, Paris reports important gains.

Nothing is said about the Russian or Italian shade in the fighting and no information has been given as to their strength. The Serbians apparently have been the heaviest losers and have been forced back on their extreme left about five miles from the Serbian-Greek frontier. They claim, however, continued progress on the other sections of their front. On the allied right British and French who had crossed the Struma towards the Bulgarian frontier have been forced back on the river.

On the western front there has been little change. The British continue their efforts to surround Thiepval and report the capture of 100 yards of German trenches in the direction of Martinpuich. There has been no section of importance on other sections. For several days meagre Russian reports have insisted that nothing of importance has occurred on the east. An interesting feature of the Russian official statement is the intimation that Grand Duke Nicholas again is pressing his offensive in the Caucasus. For the last two days Petrograd has emphasized the fighting around Dierbahr, but no important change has occurred.

London claims a heavy blow against German on the sea. The British submarine E-23 reports having attacked an 18,600 German battleship and the submarine's commander believes he sank it.

There is no news from the Italian front where a hull has existed for several days.

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RAIL LEADERS CONFER UPON REPLY TO WILSON

Eight Presidents of Railroads Who Will Answer President's Plan Now Confer Upon Answer to Question.

BROTHERHOODS ARE GETTING ANXIOUS

Heads of Organizations Give Out Statements of Their Side of the Case—Cabinet Takes Matter Up.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Eight presidents of important railway systems, who have been designated to draft the railroad's reply to President Wilson's appeal that they accept his plan for averting a nation wide strike, were in almost continuous session today and tonight without solving their problem.

Late tonight three of the committeemen, Hale Holden of the Burlington; R. S. Lovett of the Union Pacific and Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio, discussed the situation with President Wilson. They were at the White House for more than an hour and on leaving declined to talk about their visit further than to say they had asked for the conference to "discuss the general situation," and expected to see the President again.

Although some of the sixty or more presidents are showing a disposition to prolong the negotiations in the hope that the sentiment of business men of the country would be shown to be opposed to an eight hour day, there was a general feeling tonight that a definite answer to President Wilson's demand cannot be much longer postponed. The President is understood to have indicated that he desired his proposals to be fully debated by the executives, but their conferences among themselves have failed so far to develop any concrete plan likely to win approval. So far as the presidents would discuss the situation tonight, they still are insistent upon an arbitration of the eight hour day and all other issues with the employees.

As the conferees continued there was less talk of action which would lead to a strike, but some of the executives are expected to fight to the last ditch any plan which would force an eight hour day upon the roads without some form of arbitration. It was said at the White House conference they did not develop any actual plan but that the three executives wished to get President Wilson's views on various phases of the matter so that they could be outlined to the rest of the commission tomorrow.

The executives are to realize that Mr. Wilson cannot recede from the position he has publicly taken and some of them are convinced now that about all they can hope for is to come out with some concessions.

Among the more than 600 representatives of railroad brotherhoods in Washington there was evident a feeling of restlessness and there were many inquiries of leaders as to how long they must remain. It is not expected that this feeling will lead to any open revolt unless the conferences between President Wilson and the executives are prolonged. Some leaders told inquirers today that they would not have to stay in Washington more than 48 hours.

The railroad executives, who are counting upon winning President Wilson to their position in the negotiations say that the case after all is to be decided by public opinion and that this will be found to support arbitration and condemn the eight hour day.

They made public tonight several telegrams from commercial organizations throughout the country upholding arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes and opposing an eight hour day such as the employees desire.

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